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SELIGERIA TRISTICHOIDES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

In the Bescherelle collection of European Mosses, recently purchased by the University of Minnesota, are found some twelve sheets labelled "*Seligeria tristicha*." A hand lens inspection of these plants revealed the fact that a majority of the sheets are referable probably to *Seligeria tristichoides* Kindb., the capsules of which species have a characteristic shape and color. Upon examining the leaves of one of the plants, the one collected by Mr. Montague in the "Grotte de Rousseau," near Lyons,—my suspicion changed to a practical conviction that these plants from southern France are actually *Seligeria tristichoides*! This plant, according to the accompanying note, appears to have been sent to Mr. Bescherelle by Montague erroneously as *Trichostomum tophaceum*, with the remark that it did not yet form a part of the French flora, and that he had found it in three different localities: In the eastern Pyrenees, at Canigou; at Lyons, near the Grotte de Rousseau; and near Toulon. There are several other specimens from near Lyons, all doubtless referable to Dr. Kindberg's species. One, without date or locality, is marked Ex herb Schimper: so that Schimper evidently saw the plant, but together with his contemporaries confused it with *S. tristicha*.

Thus *Seligeria tristichoides*, so far reported only from northern Norway, and from the N. E. United States (coll. G. G. Kennedy in Vermont) under the var. *laxa*, appears also on the French slopes of the Pyrenees, and in the Cevennes Mts. It ought to occur also in the higher reaches of the Alps.

J. M. HOLZINGER.

ÆDIPODIUM GRIFFITHIANUM (DICKS.) SCHWAEGR.

In looking over some of the mosses from Alaska, collected by the Harri-man Expedition, with Mrs. Britton, we found one rather peculiar looking specimen not named by Cardot. That he had seen it was evident by the fact that pencilled on the packet was something to the effect that it contained a Mnium in poor condition. (The packet is not accessible to me at present, and I am unable to give the exact words or translation.) On investigation, the specimen proved to be *Ædipodium*, a rare plant first collected over a hundred years ago in the British Islands. Elsewhere it has since been found in only a few localities in Norway and Lapland, and by Berggren in Greenland. The Alaskan specimen, a single dense tuft, was found by Dr. Trelease, at Kodiak, on Kodiak Island, July 3d, 1899, and is in fruiting condition, but the capsules are all quite immature, although one or two are nearly full size and when moistened, show the shape of capsule, lid and its line of fission. *Æ. Griffithianum* is the only known species of the genus and is usually placed under the *Splachnaceae*. It may be known by the large, obovate, very Mnium-like leaves and leaf-cells, and the small, erect, globose capsule raised four or five lines above the leaves on a pale seta-like apophysis, gradually enlarging into the sporangium. The uppermost leaves are not ciliate, but below, the leaves bear on either margin near base a fringe of slender hairs.

That the authors of the list of "Mosses of Alaska" failed to appreciate so remarkable a species, one of the most interesting collected by the party, indeed, seems rather singular, since they have rather gone out of the way in an attempt to name slight variations that often might far better be included with the species.

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THE MOSSES OF ALASKA.

By J. CARDOT AND I. THERIOT.

From "Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition."

CONTINUED.

The new species and varieties described and figured in the above article (see THE BRYOLOGIST for March, 1903,) are: *Anoetangium compactum Alaskanum*, *Cynodontium Treleasei*, *C. polycarpum Alaskanum*, *Dichodontium pelucidum Kodiakanum*, *Dicranella heteromalla latinervis*, *Dicranum subflagellare*, *Pottia Heimii Beringiana*, *Trichostomum cuspidatissimum*, *T. Sitkanum*, *Barbula brachypoda*, *B. Saundersii*, *B. Treleasei*, *B. rigens*, *Racomitrium sudeticum Alaskanum*, *R. cyclodictyon*, *Ulota Alaskana*, *U. crispa subcalvescens*, *Orthotrichum fenestratum*, *Entosthodon spathalifolius*, *Webera pseudogracilis*, *Bryum ateleostomum*, *B. Treleasei*, *B. Agattuense*, *B. mucronigerum*, *B. cylindrico-arcuatum*, *C. Laurentianum*, *B. leptodictyon*, *B. heterogynum*, *B. pseudostirtoni*, *B. Harrimani*, *B. Duvalii obtusatum*, *B. drepanocarpum*, *Mnium punctatum anceps*, *Polytrichum Yukonense*, *Brachythecium Beringianum*, *Plagiothecium fallax*, *Amblystegium serpens Beringianum*, *A. varium Alaskanum*, *Hypnum Treleasei*, *H. uncinatum polare*, *H. sulcatum stenodictyon*, *H. subeugyrium occidentale*, *H. sarmentosum Beringianum*, *H. plesiostramineum*, *Hylocomium triquetrum Beringianum*. *Bryum Agattuense* and *B. mucronigerum*, both elsewhere described (in Rev. Bryol. 1904) are here for the first time figured.

ANOETANGIUM COMPACTUM ALASKANUM Card. and Thér.

Distinguished by a more robust habit, leaves more spreading when moist, larger and broader, cells larger (medium 6-9 μ wide, instead of 4-6 μ), areola ion more opaque.

From Port Wells (Trelease, 1832).

CYNODONTIUM TRELEASEI Card. and Thér.

Monoicous, somewhat densely cespitose, stems erect, short, 3-4 mm. high, leaves crispate when dry, patent when moist, 2-3 mm. long, suddenly contracted from an oblong base to a long and narrowly subulate, acumination, apex sinuate denticulate, margin plain and entire, costa percurrent lower cells rectangular 2-3: 1, upper irregular, and mostly sub quadrate, opaque and papillose, 9-15 μ long, 8-9 μ broad, alar cells larger, subinflated, yellowish; antheridial buds on short branches, inner perichaetial leaves sheathing, long acuminate; capsule on a short pedicel 7-8 mm., cernuous or inclined, shortly ovate, convex, sometimes stramulose, smooth or slightly